Laboratory Preparedness and Response to Terrorist Events Involving the Nation's Food Supply

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Foodborne Disease Laboratory Activities

- Confirmation and characterization of etiologic agents and/or their toxins
 - ◆ E. coli O157:H7 and other STEC
 - ◆ Other pathogenic E. coli
 - ♦ Salmonella including S. Typhi
 - ⋆ Serotyping
 - ◆ Campylobacter spp.
 - ◆ Shigella including S. dysenteriae type 1
 - Vibrio cholerae and other pathogenic vibrios
 - Yersinia enterocolitica
 - Clostridium botulinum (botulinum toxins)
- Isolation and characterization of pathogens from foods during outbreak investigations



Salmonella Surveillance

- 2500+ serotypes
- Top 100 serotypes account for 98% of human disease
- From public health standpoint, important to determine the serotype
- Real-time serotype information can be effectively used in Surveillance Outbreak Detection Algorithm to detect increases (over background) of common serotypes



PulseNet Surveillance

- Proven and effective early warning system for detecting foodborne disease clusters
- Pathogens tracked: E. coli O157:H7,
 Salmonella, Shigella, Listeria,
 Campylobacter, Vibrio cholerae (2005)
- New tools have been developed to enhance PulseNet's effectiveness
 - Database in SQL format
 - Automated pattern naming
 - Web Service Tool for cluster detection



Web Service Tool for automated cluster detection

- Daily cluster finding
- Search for pattern numbers in PulseNet database by isolate ID
- Frequency and geographic information on specific patterns
- Graphical representation of data





PulseNet Gaps

- Failure to receive isolates in a timely manner from primary laboratory
- Failure to process isolates in a timely manner in the public health laboratory
- Failure to submit DNA "fingerprint" patterns to the National Database
- Failure to inform epidemiologists in a timely manner
 - Inadequate information provided to epidemiologists



- Goal 2: Decrease the time needed to classify health events as terrorism or naturally occurring, in partnership with other agencies
 - Improve isolate submission by Level A Laboratories
 - Enhance capacity to apply standardized molecular epidemiologic methods in real-time



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 - Improve/expedite data sharing on suspected or confirmed cases of foodborne illness between public health epidemiologists, laboratory personnel, and other stakeholders.



- Goal 3: Decrease the time needed to detect chemical, biological, radiological agents in tissue, food or environmental samples that cause threats to public's health
 - If your laboratory does not have the capacity to test FOOD specimens for specific agents used in biological or chemical terrorism, identify appropriate neighboring laboratories that can perform this task, and develop protocols for sending specimens to these laboratories in a food bioterrorism event



- Goal 5: Increase the number of health events reported to CDC
 - Perform real-time subtyping of PulseNet tracked foodborne disease agents
 - ◆ Promptly* submit the subtype data and associated critical information electronically to the national PulseNet database to facilitate early disease cluster detection.

•Within 72-96 h of receiving isolate Level A lab; ultimate goals is <48 h





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